THE REBELLION.

Important News from the Kanawha Valley.

Desperate Battle Summersville.

The Seventh Ohio Regiment Fight their Way Through Three Thousand Rebels.

Reported Fearful Loss of the Enemy.

LIVELY SKIRMISHING ALONG THE POTOMAC.

Reported Battle at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Account of the Departure of the Naval Expedition from Old Poi

Operations of the Coast Guard Off Savannah.

Condition of Affairs in Missouri and at Cairo.

Resigned Waval Officers Sent to Fort Lafayette,

BLOODY BATTLE AT SUMMERSVILLE, VA. CINCINNATI, August 28, 1861. The following are all the particulars that we can lear,

of the battle at Summersville on the 26th, which appears to have been a bloody affair. The Seventh Ohio regiment, Colonel Tyler, was sur

eunded while at broakfast, and attacked on both flanks and in the front simultaneously. Our men immediately rmed for battle and fought bravely, while they saw but little chance of success, the enemy groving too powerful, Colonel Tyler sent forward to the baggage train, which was coming up three three miles distant, and surned it back towards Gauley Bridge, which place it reached in safety. Companies B, 6 and I suffered most severely. They particularly were The hottest of the fight, and finally fought their way through fearful odds, making dreadful havoc in the

four hundred cavalry and ten guns. The Union forces scattered after cutting their way through, but soon form ed again and fired, but received no reply or pursuit from

Our loss is not yet definitely ascertained. Not over 200 are missing out of 900 engaged. The rebel loss was fearful. Lieut. Colonel Creighton captured the enemy's olors and two prisoners.

The following is a list of the officers known to be

Captain Dyer, Company D, of Painesville ptain Shurtleff, Company C, of Captain Sterling, Company I. Adjutant Deforest, of Cleveland. Lientenant Chas. Warrent. Sergeant Major King, of Warren. The other field officers are all safe.

DUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1861.

To-day has been a day of rumors. All day long the populace have been standing upon the side walks and grouped upon the house tops, with hand to ear, listening for the sounds of the conflict that was expected to take place in the vicinity of Bally's strued into the report of a canson, and every carpenter's hammer upon a beard was supposed to be the booming of a big gun. But all had confidence in General McClellan. whole city rested easy under the impression that under his command all is right. And there is no reason in close and threatening proximity to our have erected on Mason's Hill, and the battery they have erected at Earcroft's Mill, on the Columbia turnpike, between Bailey's Cross Roads and Benton's tavern. They set up a battery on Mason's Hill on the Leesburg pike, and one also on the high ground between the Leesburg pike and Hunting creek, both of which command Bailey's Cross Roads.

memy during last night and to-day, between Ball's Cross Roads and Bailey's Cross Roads. The robol advance is said to be within an eighth of a mile of Bail's Cross Roads—a mile and three-quarters from our works on Arlington Heights, and two miles and a half from the Virginia end of the Georgetown Aqueduct. They held these positions during the night only, and to-

Cay retired behind their batteries.

It is said that two of our picket guard, some distance from the Chain Bridge, were killed last night, and that one of Cautain McGarey's company of cavalry is moving; but there has been no further engagement to-day.

Yesterday afternoon Colonel Hollman, with Captain Ding.ey's company of the Twenty-third New York regiguards at that point. They were met by a regiment of the robels. Some thirty rounds were exchanged before our men retired. Carroll, of Fimira, of the Twenty-third N. w York regiment, was killed, and one other of the

same company was slightly wounded.

That the rebels mean mischief is enmistakable. They cannot help it. They have nothing in Virginia to support They have eaten everything out. They have layied contributions on farmers, and are now in such desperate strait that they must make a fight or retreat This is the whole secret of the rebel movements. They are obliged to attack Washington or disband their forces. The people of Washington do not fear their attack, and the Union forces across the river are eager for an oppor tunity to prove that General McClellan is a general

The skirmishing upon our line to-day, in the estimation of army officers, amounted to nothing. It was only the faint mattering of the storm that is to come.

The rebels approached within two and a half miles of the Virginia end of the Georgetown acqueduct to-day, and wantonly fired into the house of Captain Geary, who commanding a Union cavalry company, about two and a half miles from the acqueduct, on the Virginia side.

FORTHESS MONROE.

The main object of the fleet which has lately left Fort-Aruct certain inlets. No invasion is contemplated. THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

The President to-day appointed as Aids-de-Camp to Gen-Wool Alexander Hamilton, Jr., and Legrand B. Cannon, of New York, each with the rank of Major, and William Jay, of Bedford, N. Y., with the rank of Captain. These appointments were made at Gen. Wool's request, and the official notification from the War Department instructs the aids to immediately report to him in person. Their com

ands to immediately report to him in person. Their commissions will bear date August 28.

The order setatling Captain J. B. Fry, Assistant Gener, al, from the duty in which he is now engaged, to the Staff of General Hunter in the West, as announced in to-day's Healin, is this day rev. Kest.

Colonel Fletcher Webster, who commands the Webster regiment of Massachusetts, in General Banks' column at Mount Ayer, near Point of Rocks, arrived here yesterday, on business for his command. The opinion of all military men who have seen Colonel Webster's regiment is, that it is one of the best appointed and best drilled in the volun-

have been appointed to that rank in the regular army, were all formerly officers of the army—two of them generals, McGellan and Hallock, and West Point graduates and were forement in their class. General Frement achieved a reputation for himself as a cavalry officer upon the Plains and in frequent engagements with Indian

The four Major Generals fer volunteers are Hun graduate of West Point, and was appointed from the regular army. General Dix has served in our army under General Scott, while Generals Banks and Butler were appointed from civil life and have been universally approved. These Generals have already made ms attracted to them the attention of the nation. The brilliant administrative ability manifested by General Banks, as Speaker of the House of Representatives and sarnest of what is promised in his military career.

Brigadier Generals Mansfield, McBowell, Meigs, Ander-son, Ripley, Rosencranz and Thomas, are all graduates of West Point, and were all distinguished in their classes.

Thirty-six of the fifty-four Brigadier Generals appointe are West Point graduates, two others were officers of the regular army, and still four others served with distincnteers in the Mexican war. There are only twelve of the Brigadiers who have not had the advantaof either military education or actual experience in the

Brigadier General Burnsides is detailed to the depart ment of Major General Anderson, who is ordered to Ken

THE NAVY.

The Yankee having been thoroughly refitted at the Navy Yard, went down the river last night, with Captain Croven, the commander of the Potomac flotilla The Ceres is being prepared to be added so the fleet as

Half a dozen steamers and more than a dozen sailing vessels and a number of launches provided with 12-pounder rifled cannon are ready at the Navy Yard for

RETURN OF THE STEAMER PHILADELPHIA. The steamer Philade'phia, which carried to 0ld Point the mutineers who have been sent to the Dry Tortugas, came back to-day. She brought up one hundred and firty men for the Connecticut and the gunboats in the stream, and also the guard that accompanied the prisoners t Fortress Monroe. The mutineers were sent to the Rip Raps, where they will remain until opportunity offers to send them to Tortugas.

DESERTION FROM THE NAVY. John B. Upson, late Paymaster's Clerk on board the steamer Pensacola, has descried, after drawing three

PASSPORT AGENTS AT NEW YORK. Oscar Irving and Jonathan Armory, United States Despatch Agents-one at New York and the other at Boston—are authorized to issue passports to citizens of the United States going abread, and to countersign those in

the hands of foreigners. REPORT OF GENERAL DIX IN THE CASE OF QUARTER MASTER BELGER.

Serious charges having having been presented to the War Department alledging that Major James Belger, Assistant Quartermaster at the important depot at Baltimore was abusing his charge by making his pur chases from, and employing as subordinate agents, persons inimical to the government, the matter was referred to Major General Dix for investigation. Tha fficer, whose high-toned character and rigid loyalty made him of all others the proper one to investigate ac serious a charge, has submitted his report. Cailing before who were in frequent intercourse with Major Belger, and knew as to his general course in making his purchases and giving employment, the General comes to the conclusion that the charges against Major Beiger "are so far as they allege an intentional bestowment of the public patronage on disloyal men, utterly groundless." It could scarcely have been avoided, a stranger in Baltimore, that some of his purchases should have been frem disloyal men; but it is shown most conclusively that his efforts have been to throw the public money intrusted to him in the right channel; and hat whenever he has found himself deceived as to the Union proclivities of his agents, even down to carters and draymen, he has applied the correction immediately by dismissing them from service. General Dix, in-concluding his report says:—"I think him (Major Belger) an efficient faithful and conscientious public servant, and believe the pecuniary interests of the Department will not suffer in

THE MAIL CONTRACTORS OF THE BORDER STATES. A circular letter was recently sent, it is understo from the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department to proper persons near the resi dences of certain mail contractors in the States of Ken tucky, Missouri and Maryland, for the purpose of ascer taining whether these contractors are faithful and loval to the Union, and to guard against an improper use of their facilities for rebel purposes. Much valuable information has resulted from this inquiry.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. In the despatch from this city, published yesterday, the assertion that the Potter Investigating Committee was a self-constituted one was refuted. It may not be amiss to add here the names of the committee. They are as follows:—John F. Potter, of Wiscons n; Edward Haight, of New York; Samuel C. Fessenden, of Maine; Sidney Edgerton, of Ohio; Charles B. Calvert, of Maryland.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POSTMASTERS. The Pest Office Department is much troubled by post-nasters failing to add the name of county and State to their letters, and by embracing different subjects belong ing to different officer in the same letter. This necessarily delays action, and postmasters should correct the evilquarterly returns and post buis.

SENATOR WILSON COMMISSIONED TO RAISE A REGIMENT.

Bosrox, August 28, 1861. Senator Wilson has been commissioned to organize regiment of infantry, with a battery of artiflery, and company of sharp shooters attached. Lieutenant Paine, of the United States Army, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and J. P. Sanderson, of the Sanitary Commissions Quartermaster. Senator Wilson in his call asks the loyal young men of Massachusetts, who felly comprehend the magnitude of this contest for the unity and existence of the republic and the preservation of democratic institutions to Agrerica, to inscribe their names upon the rolls of his regiment, to leave their homes and their loved ones, and fol low our flag to the field, there, for the country, to do a soldier's duty, share a soldier's fare, and, if need be, fill a soldier's grave. Mr. Wilson will hold his commission as Colonel from the State, which will not at present interfer with his Senatorial duties.

UNION MEETING AT STILLWATER, N. Y.

Thoy, August 28, 1861.
A Union meeting was hold at Stillwater to-day. It was addressed by General Bullard and othe s. The delegates the Republican State Convention were instructed to ince upon the ticket the names of patriotic democrats of the stamp of Dickinson and Sepator Colvin.

ARREST OF ALLEGED SECESSIONISTS. GROBGIAN ARRESTED AT THE JERSEY CITY PERRY WHILE ON HIS WAY SOUTH—HIS BAGGAGE, CONSIST-ING OF PIVE LARGE TRUNES, CONVEYED TO THE POLICE HEADQUARTES—TWO ADDITIONAL ARRESTS MADE BY THE POLICE—DOCUMENTS FOUND UPON SOME OF THE PARTIES NOW IN FORT LAFAY-

out eight o'clock last evening Detectives McCord and Rowey arrested a man named Harrell, at the Jersey City erry, in company with his two sisters, who were about to leave in the night express train for Pittsburg, en route for Galena, Ga. Harrell, it is alleged, is a strong se-cessionist, and has only been in the city about three weeks. He came a passenger on the Arrowsmith yester day morning from Glen Cove, where his two sisters have been attending school, and while on the way to the city made bold to express his sentiments against the North, and declared himself a strong secessionist. Quite a number of the passengers became enraged at the man and it was at one time thought that he would be thrown overboard; but he finally quieted down, and on the arrival of the boat suddenly disappeared. It is said that the only thing that saved him from the hands of several Union men was that he had with him his two sisters. The facts becoming known to the above officers on the arrival of the boat, they kept a close watch on some of his baggage, which consisted of five of the largest size travelling trucks. They were first conveyed to a store in South street, and theuse to a place in Madden lane, and finally to the Jersey City ferry. Here the officers waited until the above hear last evening, when Harrell made his appearance, and was immediately take fibrocystoly and conveyed to the police headquarters. What the trucks contain is yet a mystery, but Harrell acknowledged that he was from Geergia, and was on his way back when arrested. Its two sisters were very much alarmed at his arrest; but they, however, returned with their brother, and finally left to remain with some friends in Brooklyn. An investigation to day will no doubt disclose whether Harrell with berequired at Fort Lafayette or not.

An investigation to day will no doubt disclose whether Harrell will be required at Fort Lafayette or not.

Two other arrests were made—one a young man—charged with being southern spice. What action has been taken in their case we were unable to learn.

The following memorandums were found open one of the rebeis new in Fort Lafayette—

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIPLEMEN.

You are hereby summoned to attend a regular fort drill at stiblary Hall, this evening at seven o'clock, in dress uniform, coat and cap. By order. Captain HUGER.

B. J. Whaley, Orderly Surgeant.

OHABLESTON RIPLEMEN.

Nons.

Attend a still of your company at Military Hall this evening at seven o'clock, in full uniform. By order.

Captain J. JOHNSON.

W. H. Welch, Orderly Sergeant.

State of South Careina.

All officers appointed to the regular service (enlined rogiments) who have not reported, are hereby ordered to report forthwith, in person, at the Adjutant General's office.

S. B. GiST, Adjutant and Inspector General.

The following list of companies was also among the papers—Savannah Volunteers. Capt. John Serven: Contithe following its of companies was also among the pa-pers.—Savanuan Volunteers, Capt. John Sereven; Continental Guarda, New Orleans, Capt. Geo. Clark; First regi-ment Savanuan Volunteers, Col. A. R. Lawten; Louisiana Guards, Capt. S. M. Todd. In command of recruiting sta-tion, H. M. Pierce. Capt. O. R. Lawton in charge of Fort Pulacki.

tion, H. M. Pierce. Capt. O. R. Lawton in charge of Fort Pulsski.

Military Board, State of Louisiana, Baron Rough, Jung 1, 1861.

Resolved, That the regulations established by this Board, with the forms of organization for volunteer companies, bonds, &c., be printed and deposited with the Adjutant General, and that public notice be given to all military companies in this Sine desiring to be furnished with arms, equipments, &c., under the act of the Legislature of this Safe, to apply to said Adjutant General for the said regulations, forms, &c., and also for their commissions when said regulations and forms are complied with.

THOS. O. MOORE, President Military Board.

E. W. HAWIENT, Secretary.

Dran Foerer:—I have not been able to learn what rifes the P. H. G. 's are to have, but understand that the principal arm is to be Colt's revolving rifle, together with revolving pistols, and, I believe, a bowie knije. The rifles, I know, are beautiful and effective weapons, and will cost about \$39. The equipping of the company was done by public subscription among our planters and others, and also partly by some members of the company—many of whom are among our wealthiest citizens. I will write you seen again, and try and see if I can make the sale for your, Yours, &c.,

A man named Patrick, a Wall street banker, was last venuing arrested. by orders of the Secretary of War.

you. Yours, &c.,

A man named 'Patrick, a Wall street banker, was last evening arrested, by orders of the Secretary of War, charged with being a strong accessionist. He was immediately conveyed to Fort Latayette, by orders of General Superintendent Kennedy. It is reported that he has forwarded over \$100,000 to the Southern confederacy.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AT THE CUS-TOM HOUSE. Copies of the following oath of allegiance were yester-

day distributed among the government clerks employed at the Custom House, with the direction that they should OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AND TO SUPPORT THE CONSTI

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AND TO SUPPORT THE CONSTI-TUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

District of the City of New York:—1—, do solemnly—that I will support, protect and defend the constitu-tion and government of the United States against all ene-mics, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and bysalty to the same, any ordi-nance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legis-laurie to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I de this with a full determination, piedge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsbewer; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the dating which may be required of me by law. So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed this - day of -, in the year This is a step in the right direction, one which has already been taken with the employees of the United States in Washington, and which we hope will be taken States in Washington, and which or receiving pay from with every person holding office or receiving pay from dent no such mercy will be shown the traitor as was granted to some of the department clerks, but that his days of office holding under the United States will be ended. Removal from office will not be a sufficient penalty for such a refusal. The man who refuses should be immediately arrested for treason and sent into comfortable quarters at Fort Lafayette, there to hold communion with heir brother traitors from Baltimere and Philadelphia.

THE PASSPORT QUESTION.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861.

To Mesers. Eowin F. Coder and Edwin F. Corny, Arr., Notaries Public, New York :—
Your letter of the 22d inst., in regard to passports, has been received. In reply 1 have to state that the department has deemed it preper to require of all persons hereafter, who may apply for passports, that they shall subscribe to the oath of allegance as prescribed by law, a copy of which is enclosed, and this regulation will be strictly enforced in all cases.

Your course in declining to receive the

strictly enforced in all cases.
Your course in declining to receive the applications of persons who profess to sympathize with those in insurrection against the government meets the approval of this department. I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,
F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

MORE SEIZURES OF THE NEW YORK DAILY

NEWS.

ALEANY, August 28, 1861.

Deputy United States Marchal Burt this evening seized a package containing 1,100 copies of the New York News, which, he was notified, was in the American Express Newspaper Express and transferred to the American Express Company. The size of the package and the direction, "R. Gunter, Louisville," excited suspicion, and an examination showed the contents to be as stated. Col. R. L. Johnson, the agent of the Express Company, therefore detained the package and notified Mr. Burt, the Deputy Marshal, who now holds them subject to instruction from Marshal Murray, of New York.

SUPPRESSION OF SECESSION IN CONNEC

BRIDGEFORT, Conn., August 28, 1861. The Sheriff of this county went to Chestant Hill, five niles north of Bridgeport, to-day, and took down a secossion flag. A new law of this State authorizes the ustable of any town, or the sheriff of any county, so take down treasonable flags; and the owners thereof ar liable to not less than thirty days imprisonment, or a fine of not less than \$100. Prudential committees are being formed throughout this State to squeich rebeilion.

THE REPORT RESPECTING THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

Boston, August 28, 1861. Captain McDougal, of the British ship Forward, now states that he was in error in reporting the privateer Sumter off Cape Antonio. The vessel seen was the United er Crusader

THE MASSACRUSETTS NINETEENTH EN ROUTE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

Bosren, August 28, 1861. The Massachusetts Nineteenth regiment, Colonel Edward W. Hinks, left for the sent of war at seven o'clock to night by the Fall River route. It will rank as one of the ost regiments raised in the State.

The First Massachusetta Light Battery flate Cook's)-has been fully recruited, and will soon be ready to re-

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another fing of truce came from Norfolk this morning to inquire after that which come yesterday, and was du tained till four o'clock P. M. to-day.

The twenty-three released prisoners and nine ladies were sent to Norfolk. Our naval expedition having doubtwere must to Norick. Our naval expedition having doubt-less reached its destination, no further detention was no-cessary. The flag of truce brought down Captain Hussey and crew of the ship A. B. Thompson, of Brunswick, Mo, captured May 9, off Savannah bar, and taken into Beau fort, South Carolina, by the privateer Lady Davis.

Two ladies from Norfolk say that the rebels have lately

assembled in large force near Sewall's Point, anticipating an attack from Old Point.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MOINT VIEWON, }
OFF FORTERS MONKOR, August 27, 1861. }
The Departure of the Minneseta, Walash, Paumes, Star,
Horrist Line, Geo. Prabady, Adelaide, Fanny and
Schonere—The Kahokee from Nucfolk with a Flag of Truce-Mer Mission and the Result-Arrival of the Brig Menticello in Charge of a Prize Crew from Manuscas Landing-Rapyahannock River-the Seminole, Dawn Daylight, Louisiana, Susquehanna, Supply, Quaker City. Connecticut, de., de.

Heated and tired out from a herd day's work, and in the midst of excitement (for much has transpired during the past twenty-four hours). I seek a chair, pen, ink and paper, the former for rest, the latter that I may commu nicate what interesting facts I have for the edification of your many readers. My time is short; I have but an hour; the mail leaves at six o'clock. The Mount Vernen arrived here on Saturday night for provisions, repairs to boilers, &c., &c.
On Sunday we heard of the intended departure of the

expedition, composed of a splendid fleet (though a small one) and a detachment from the army. Your own corndent at the fort has doubtless furnished you with cel particulars, as far as it was deemed advisable in the present emergency. I will, therefore, not tread further on a subject that he was better qualified to treat upon than myself, but narrate what Phave seen and particle pated in since one o'clock P. M. of yesterday, when the beautiful and solemn sight. The "cornet," calling "a'l en board," was seen from many of the vessels as early as deven o'clock. On shore there was much activity and

beautiful and solemn sight. The "cornet," calling "a'l en board," was seen from many of the vesseis as ear y as deven o'clock. On shore there was much activity and excitement, for the arms part of the expedition found much to do even unto the last moment. The minesota, with her broad pennant at the "forc," led the way out, and, as cricketers would say, in splendic style, the pet trigate Wabash followed, and she must be seen under weigh to be appreciated. In quick succession the Pawnee, Harriet Lane, Star (Morticello), George Feabody, Adelaide, Fauny, and any number of schooners took their pesitions in the line.

About two o'clock the steamer Bay Ford, of Baltimore, with three hundred "Jacks" in charge of Lieut. Nichols, put in here for medical assistance. He applied to the senior officer commanding at this station, Oliver S. Ginson, Fag., who sent his surgeon (Dr. M. H. Henry) to their relief. They were soon attended to, and she statted for Washington, where the salors will be transferred to the Pensacola, just fitted out three.

The Quaker City left last night on a cruise in the Bay. The white flag was again in our waters yesterlay afternoon. It Boated over a miserable little tug, owned in Norrolk, and named the Kalockee. Her three barred rag, yelept "Confederate flag," was in perfect keeping with the craft she was atmeded to. She was in charge of Lieut-pant James F. Millipan, of the rebol navy, and her miseron, as he stated it, was to deliver up a number of persons, the crew of an unarmed merchantman, (the A. B. Thompson, taken of Charleston soon after the omneancement of the struggle, by one of their licensed privateersmen). Their names are as follows:—F. A. Hursey, Cantain: D. Simpson, Mate, and Peter Johnson, D. Buskey, Johny Greek, H. Carrier, F. Radol, b. C. Cruger, G. Osley, C. Cheny, H. Lioyd and R. Raymond, a from engo, forming the crow. H. B. Hussey, a relative of the captain was also returned as a passenger. There were also two ladies, who belong, as the term goes, in the North—Mes. John Williams, w

serving in the "black cause."

A small package of letters came from our men, prisoners at Richmond, and a very large package from Southeners to their friends in the North. They were, of course, unsaled, and I doubt not will be forwarded as soon as possible. The Frovest Marshal, Captain Davis, has this matter in charge—guarantee enough that it will be properly attended to.

Only to the be-

attended to.

Oving to the large amount of business on hand and the necessary delay before the subject of their visit could be decided upon, the Kahokee was detained until this morning. The passengers were all provided by Captain Parking with comfortable apartments for the night on board the

decided upon, the Kabakee was detained until this morning. The passengers were all provided by Captain lavis with comfortable apartments for the night on board the Kabakee lay under the gets of the Mount Vernen, on board which a vigitant sys watched their every move. She was allowed to come nearer our vessels on her arrival than was consistent; but she had been in the habit of doing so while Commodore Stringham was lying here, and no Instructions were left to prevent any recurrence of the same. Early this morning Captain dilason consulted with Major General Wool, and it was decided to permit all the passez gers to return North, Arrangements are being made to return some twefity-three prisoners on parot, telera M Tich Mountain; also some ladies, who are fedirably tainted with a disease which I think might properly be named "secesshitis," or an inflammation of a contagious character, arising from too great an indulgence of rebei principles.

The Kahokee will return this afternoon. The Norfolk folks, becoming alarmed at the non-return of their measures of the parties. My own experime teacher the same calibre this morning to learn the cause. It was explained, and she headed back to Norfolk.

I have very little faith in the sincerity of these flag of truce parties. My own experime teachers me they are simply mosans to serve an end, and the less we have to do with them the better. They have abused them in the most flagrant manner; they have held in durance civilians sent on these nolemn expeditions from our side, and then played the part of pathroon by attempting to justify their miserable conduct on technical and political grounds.

Late last night the brig Monticello arrived here in charge of a prize crew from the steamer Payight, off the Rappahannock river. The bistory of the vessel is told in a few words. She was captured in the Chesapackee Bay by the St. Nicholas, and run into the river, some time since, is the absence of any United States voxel grarding this point. Her cargo consisted principally of codice and

Taylor. The Seminole, Captain Thempson, is lying off the Rip Raps, ready for any service at a monetal's notice. The storeship Supply, Captain Colvocrossis, is busily engliged in distributing the wealth of her hold to all in

need.
The Dawn, Captain Chandler, is off York river. The
Louislans is off Nowport Nows. I might go on writing,
but time wanes fast. Stray joitings shall appear in my

FOUR RESIGNED OFFICERS OF THE FRI-GATE CONGRESS EN ROUTS TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

The four resigned officers of the frigate Congress-Robert Tansil, of Virginia, Captain of Marines; Thomas Wilson, of Missouri, Second Lieutenant; Henry B. Clai-borne and H. B. Cenas, Midshipmen, both of New Or cans—have been sent under a guard to Fort Lafayette.

leans—have been sont under a guard to Fort Lafe yette.

ANOTHER SLIGHT CHANGE IN THE SOUTHERN PROGRAMME.

[From the Memphis Avalance, Agost 21.]

The conviction is becoming general throughout the South that the war can only be ended by earlying it into the North. The Northern abolitionsits will have to be sourced into good behavior. The scener this shall be done the better. All the mighty energies any resourced of the South should be put forth to crysh out the Northern of the Northern cities would bring our enemies to their state. Northern cities would bring our enemies to their state. This delphia and Cincinnati present convenient content attack. Maryland and Fantacky, we have good should be sufficient to the state. This delphia and cincinnation of the process of the special attention of the general of the special attention of the special attention of the general of the special attention of the

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

REPORTED BATTLE AT CAPE GIRARDEAU. MEMPRIS VIA PADCCAII, August 28, 1861.

A battle is reported to have taken place at Cape Girar dean yesterday, in which the rebels were victorious

FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF GEN.

LYON. Sr. Louis, August 28, 1861.

The remains of General Lyon will be escoted with proper ceremonies at one o'clock, from General Premont's they will be delivered to Adams' Express Company, to be conveyed East by the three o'clock train. The escort to accompany the body East will consist of Major H. A. Conaut, of Gen. Lyon's staff Captains Plummer and Elgar, of the United States Army, and Lieutenant Clark and eight privates, of Co.onel McNell's regiment of Re serve Corps.

The feneral ceremonies and military display in honor of Gen. Lyon to day were of a most imposing character. The procession which escorted the remains to the railroad depot consisted of Gen. Fremont's Guard, under Cot. Sea cony; Captain Tilman's company of cavalry, a section of Captain Carlin's battery, the First regiment of the Missouri Volunteers, under Col. Elair, Gen. Fremont and staff, a number of army and volunteer officers, city efficials, prominent citizens and the Third regiment of United States reserve corps, Colonel McNeill, all under the thronged with spectators through which the procession I, and flags were displayed throughout the route, and the city dressed in mourning.

General Fremont having signified to the banks yester-day a desire for a loan of \$160,000, the Exchange Bank took the whole amount to-day.

The circulation of the newspapers presented by the city and county by order of the Provost Marshal.

MARTIAL LAW IN ST. LOUIS. MAJOR MEMORIA'S OFTNION AS TO THE DUTIES OF RELIGIOUS JOURNAL. The following correspondence explains itself— Sr. Leurs, Aug. at 24, 1861. Major McKinstry, United States Army, and Provest Mashall of St. Louis.—

The following correspondence of explains itself:—

Sr. Lavis, Aug. at 24, 1861.

Major McKisstray, United States Army, and Provost Marshall of St. Louis:—

Drag Sis.—I have been informed that it has been suggested to you, and probably that you have been suggested to you, and probably that you have been suggested to order the suppression of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, of which I am the enior. The paper be engs to the curre ho which I am a member, and is, therefore, not mane, but as I control its columns I have respectfully to ask that if any such suggestion has been made to you you will allow me hereafter to send regularly a copy to yur office, that you may see for yourself what is its character and tendency: sho, if desirable, I will be pleased to furnish you with specimens of any or all of its Ormer issues.

I yiolate no law, military or civil, human or divine, if I know it. The opposition to the paper I edit originated and is kept upamong bigoted religious sectarius, and is religious, not ponitical.

H. ding you will permit me hereafter to send you a copy of each week's issue, that you may judge for yourself, I am your obedient servant.

Orice or rus Provos: Material.

Sin.—Your letter of the 24th inst. has been received at my office and has had my attention.

In reference to the course of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, of which you are the editor, permit to say that, in my judgment, in these times of political excitement and headed discussion and civil war, it would be more becoming, as well as more consistent, that a public newspaper belenging to and advocating the doctrines and principles of Church of the Christian datables. Permit in a total particles of a political character calculated to influence the regiment of the Christian Advocating the doctrines and principles of Church of the Christian doctributed to judition the your paper arises among all true patriots, which you apper is designed to be the religious fournal you represent and is owned by and is the originated and is kept up among bigot

ESCAPE OF TWO UNION PRISONERS FROM

RICHMOND. RICHMOND.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT JENCES AND CAPTAIN DE GOLYER TAKEN I RISONERS AT BULL RUN—THEY ARE PLACED IN CONFINEMENT AT RICHMOND—THEY TAKE FERNOR LEAVE—HARRIEGADTH RECATES—ROST THE POTOMAC UNIER DIFFICULTIES—ARRIVAL AT WARLINGTON—STRENGTH OF THE ENERY AT BULL RUN—HIS FORTIFICATIONS, ETC., ETC.

We are enabled to present to our readers the following interesting parrative of the escape of quartermanter Sergent Marca C. Janeke, of the Second Maine regiment, and

reant Henry C. Jencks, of the Second Maine regiment, and Captain Samuel De Golyer, of the Fourth My higan real ment, from Richmond. An account of the escape and adverser s of these gentlemen has already appeared in the REGALD, but the following, embracing additional parties ars, taken from the hps of Mr. Jencks himself, is well

vorthy of perusal:—
On the 13th of August, Captain De Golyer and myself agreed upon a plan of escape, which we carried into effect; but I would rather not tell how we effected it, as it might injure others. We remaked in a ravine for about twenty minutes, when, not hearing any alarm made at our escape, we judged that it was time to be off, and ac our escape, we judged that it was time to be off, and ac cordingly we put out, exercising our ingenuity to avoid the sentinels, which we did till we were about three miles out of Richmond, when we found ourselves in the midst of extensive fortifications. Thinking that soldiens were there we remained quiet for about there hours, when we again started and got safely through, having taken our books off and walking in our stockings to avoid making a noise. We had travelled about helf a mile forther when we came to a bridge without any planking. From this circumstance we judged that there were no soldiers in the neighborhood. We therefore crossed and travelled all ng t, but next morning we found, to ex consternation, that we had returned to the bridge. We then concessed ourselves in an extensive piece of woods, where we had laid for about an hour, when seme slaves made their appearance in the neighborhood and began to chopsome large timbers for a fortification. We were much assert in the neighborhood and began to chopsome large timbers for a fortification. We were much assert in a special at this, and lay thinking how we should get out of the scrape, when the overser made his appearance, and having litteled his horse scar us, began to mark the troop for the slaves were, when we came loss to where the slaves were, when we came please to where the slaves were, when we came please to where the slaves were, when we came to the wood, to a ditch covered over a super please of wood which we will briars. We procures. The to the wood, to a ditch evered over change of the whole day. As soon as it we light we rechember the whole day. As soon as it we had search and as we traveled about interaction of country are very intricate, and as we traveled only a night we often retraced our steps to any on the guide but the North star, which was having no other guide but the North star, which was bairing to other paide but the forth seek in the good and travelled about interactions of the woods. On the initial special paid to the wind a cordingly we put out, exercising our ingenuity to avoid inels, which we did till we were about three mile-

heated on for about half an hour more, when the raft struck against semething, and immediately went to pice s. Just then I felt a cope strike my face, upen which captain Be Golyer and myself reached upwards, caught the cope shi drew ourselves on to lise deck of a versel that was loading with tobacce; she proved to be the schooner Catharine Jane, of Raltimere. The captain and crew immediately rubbed us up, gave us warm drinks, and wrapping on in blankets leit us to our repose. We slept for about five hours, when we get up, quite refreshed. Shortly after we were landed on the Maryland side, up which we walked for about too mils when we came in sight of the blockading squadron, off Aquia Creek. We heisted a shirt on a pose as a signal, when a boat was lowered from the steamer Falion, and took is no beard, where we were treated with the greatest kindness, supplied with shoes and stockings and other necessaries, and partook of a warm dimer, of which we stood much in need. We were then put on board the steam proposite Josephine, of New York, and taken to Washington, where we arrived safely on the 23d of Augost.

Mr. Jeneks states that he ascertained that there were no fewer than 80,000 robel troops at Marassas Junction, on the day of the fight. He says when he was take n prisone, whe being conveyed to Manussas, he not ten thousand fresh troops going to the field, as remiorments, and during the right he remained at Manussas twive trains arrived filled with solders. He says the fortifications at Richmond are very for midable, but that there were not more than 2,000 robel troops at Marassas function, on the day of the fight. He says when he was take n prisone, whe being conveyed to Manussas, he not ten thousand fresh troops going to the field, as remiorments, and during the right he remained at Manussas twive trains arrived filled with solders. He says the fortifications at Richmond are very for midable, but that there were not more than 2 food troops there while he remained. The intre-simments at Massussas are on a vor

INTERESTING FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Information has reached our encamement that there our pickets at various points between Conrad's and Harper's Ferry since Saturday last, and it is reported that an attack was threatened on Saturday at the Point

The robol encampments at Leesburg have been moved back some distance from the river. Yesterday two supposed robol spies were arrested by

Captain Morrison's picket, of the Indiana Tweifth regi-ment. They claimed to be wagoumaster and assistant belonging to Genenal Stone's brigade, but on being closely questioned apart by Captain Morrison their replies gave

the lie to their professings. They were turned over to General Banks for a further examination, Considerable delight was experienced to-day in the camp of the Ninoteenth New York regiment by the return to duty of over one hundred of its recusant members, including all the company of Captain Stevens. More are expected to return to morrow. It is but justice to state that all the commissioned officers, and all but one or two of the sergeants, remained loyal from the first ap-pearance of the defection, and it is mainly attributable to the endeavors of the former, coupled with the arguments of Major Ledlie, that so many have returned to

their loyalty. All letters for this division are now forwarded to Frede

rick, and brought hither by a government express.

The health of the troops has greatly improved since of copying their new encampment. Many of the invalids at Frederick will shortly be restored to the racks. Arrival of the Teutonia.

The Teutonia, from Southampton on the 14th of August, prived at this port yesterday. Her news is fully antici-The Pentonia has the following specie list:the routons has the following specie list:

Knauth, Nachod & Ruhne...
John Syz & Co...
Nesmith & Son.
J. Eoynton & Son.
Nosmith & Son.
Nosmith & Son.
Charles William
Grio & Francia

The Steamship Persia.

The steamship Persia will call off Cape Race, weather permitting, on her way to Liverpoet. She will probably ss about midnight on Saturday next. Captain Judking vil be happy to take charge of any desparches which may be forwar el through the agency of Mr. George Steker, No. 146 Frondway, on Friday and Satu, day fore-

The Disaster to the Steamship Etna. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBAL

NEW YORK, August 28, 1861. The undersigned, pas-engers by the steamer Etna, on r last trip from Liverpool, wishing to all ay the suxieties those who may have friends on board hit vessel, he nature of the accident to her machinery , the con lation the ship, and of her provisions at the time of their

b tween forty-five and fifty cable, and about eighty section passengers. The first four days after our desarture from Queenstown, on August I, were marked by strong westerly winds, which, on the third day had risen to a severe gale, the vessel laboring a good working well, and the vessel moving on ily and swiftly. On the afternoon of the 7th instant, when we were about thirteen hundred miles from Queenstown, while most of the passengers were on deck, getting up an appetite for duner, and speculating as to the hour we should reach New York, they were surprised by the sudden step, age of the machinery, though they did not fancy anything crious had occurred until they saw the Cantain and Mr consultation and showing very grave faces. They were act left long in suspense, or presently the Captain inform of them that the crank shall of our engine had be ken, which readered our machinery entirely seless and that he had no other course left but to head the ship or Queenstown under sail alone.

The previous high spirits of the passengers, caused by

at this appropriement, and dread dismay oversuread cheeks which but a few minutes before had been dimpled by laughter. No one fancied the ship had been brought into immediate danger by the accident; but aimest all rembled at the thought of the terrible anxiety which their lengthened absence would cause to their dear expec tant friends; and not a few lamented the loss which the delay would occasion to their business. Some consideren, with a steamer, which, if we could not get on board, would at least convey to our friends the intelligence o, our safety and the cause of our delay. But though we kept in the track of the steamers, and had, night and day a man at the masthead, keeping a bright look out, we were not fated to see one, though between the day of the socident and the time the undersigned Left the Etna, three steamers-the Persia, the Glasgow and the Great Eastern-

must have crossed our way.

On Friday, the 9th last., we spoke the bark Hindoo bound for Quebec, and put letters and a despatch on board and on Sunday evening, the 11th inst, when we were in

bound for Quebec, and put letters and a despatch on board; and on Sunday evening, the 11th inst, when we were in institute 49 14, longitude 38 53, we fell in with the British ship Powerful, bound for the same port. Some of the passengers, despairing of meeting a steamer, having expressed a wish to proceed by this ship—the calm son affording them an excellent opportunity of boarding her—the cautain and Mr. Dais well and made arrangements with the calm set and made arrangements with the calm yers, which was not be long effect of the process of the Power of the conveyance of five of our passengers, the could conveniently commodate. Eleven of the chin passengers is being effects of availing themselves of this opportunity at which was taken, which condition the selection of the conveyance. The could do not be read to the five feeting it, the undersigned take processing their limbelief that she was in all respectively and they were informed by Mr. Dale that there were the condition of the conveyance of the disaster. The distance she accomplished and they were informed by Mr. Dale that there were the modern of the disaster. The distance she accomplished were on board amounted in the aggregate to only one bundred and ferty-four miles, but them st of that time the winds were entire day there was a dead caim if they should not have the good fortune to meet whin a steamer, the probability is they would be three or four weeks, at least, in reaching queristown, when one of the company's vessels—probably the Vigo—would be at once despatched to convey them to New York.

The undersigned wish to avail themselves of the presence of portunity to bear testimony to the conference and admirable conduct of Captain Haerow of the kina, and Mr. Daie the New York gent of the fire, who exerted themselves in a most praheworthy manner to higher it degrees their thanks to the same gentlem in for rendering them every assistance on heaving these ship and glao for sending with them a stock of tresh previsions and a grantitous sepaly of wines.

HENRY HIST, of New York,
HENRY HIST, of New York,
P. DUCLOS of New York
JULUS HARL, of New York
THO MASS FOR RINER, OS Miss York,
BORERT M. LAVINGSTON, late U.S. Consul.